



Title	New or little known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent regions. 3. : Endomychidae
Author(s)	NAKANE, Takehiko
Citation	INSECTA MATSUMURANA, 17(3-4): 113-118
Issue Date	1951-06
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9521
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Type	bulletin
Additional Information	



Instructions for use

NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN COLEOPTERA FROM JAPAN
AND ITS ADJACENT REGIONS. III.*

— ENDOMYCHIDAE —

By TAKEHIKO NAKANE

Biological Institute, Faculty of Science, Nagoya University

***Chondria nigropunctata* n. sp.**

Reddish-testaceous, with the clubs of antennae, scutellum, a transverse patch just before the middle of each elytron and an ill-defined small spot at the middle near the base of pronotum black,

Broadly oval and highly convex, moderately shining, entirely clothed with yellow hairs, which are erect on the upper surface. Head rather small, slightly convex between the antennal cavities and on the middle of occiput. Eyes prominent but far apart. Antennae rather long and robust, the 1st joint stout, the 2nd to 8th nearly equal and slightly elongate, the 9th and 10th nearly as broad as they are long, and the 11th oval in shape. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi elongate and obtusely pointed. Pronotum broad, finely and not closely punctured, with the sides rounded and diverging behind. Lateral raised borders very broad and a little hollowed, the front angles bluntly prominent, the hind ones rectangular but rounded at the extreme apex. Basal foveae forming deep crescent-shaped incisions on both sides and between them there is a distinct transverse furrow along the rounded-produced basal margin. Scutellum triangular and smooth. Elytra bear well-marked rows of punctures, which become larger and stronger towards the sides and the lateral rows

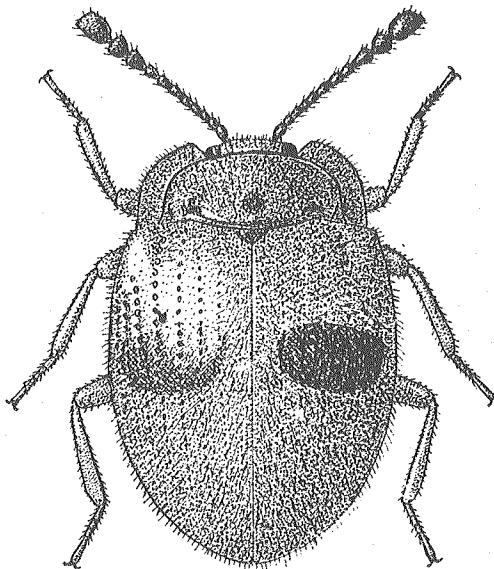


Fig. 1. *Chondria nigropunctata* n. sp.

* Aided by the Governmental Research Fund for Science from the Department of Education.

being deeply impressed and situated in rather deep grooves. Lateral margins of elytra very narrowly reflexed, the intervals smooth and finely punctured, nearly flat on the dorsum and gently convex on the sides. Prosternal process rather narrow, finely bordered and truncate at the base. Mesosternum transverse and very short. Metasternum very finely and rather closely punctured. First sternite of abdomen very large and sparsely but coarsely pitted, and others finely punctured. Legs rather slender, with the tarsi not dilated.

Body length: 3 mm.; breadth: 2 mm.

Types: 2 ex., Chokakurai, Daibu, Formosa, 26. July 1936, S. ASAHIWA leg. Types in my collection.

The present species resembles to *C. triplex* ARROW from Java, but differs from it in the shape of the elytral maculation.

The genus *Ectomychus* and its allies.

In 1887 GORHAM established the genus *Ectomychus* for an oblong Japanese species, *basalis* GORH. ARROW added a few oval-shaped Indian species to this genus and remarked in his key to the genera of Stenotarsini that the very asymmetrical antennal clubs are regarded as one of the important characters of the genus. CHŪJŌ mentioned in 1938 that two Japanese *Stenotarsus*-species—*musculus* and *nigriclavis*—have the characteristics of *Ectomychus*, and transferred them into the latter. But in reality the antennal clubs of *S. musculus* (and probably of *S. nigriclavis*) are nearly symmetrical and the body is broadly oval, while *E. basalis* has a parallel-sided oblong outline of the body and very asymmetrical antennal clubs. So that *S. musculus* (and perhaps *nigriclavis*) cannot be included in *Ectomychus* in this connection. CSIKI (1900) proposed a new genus *Stenotarsoides* for some Asiatic and Australian species of *Stenotarsus*, but his brief description suggested only that 'prothorax non sulcatus, sed carinatus est', and later he placed four Japanese species in his genus in 'Coleopterorum Catalogus, pars: 12, Endomychidae. OHTA followed this in his revision of the Japanese Endomychidae. ARROW treated in his work the genus *Stenotarsoides* as a synonym of *Stenotarsus*. After his description, however, the species of *Stenotarsus* have a distinct transverse furrow along the base of pronotum, while *S. musculus* and *nigriclavis* have not such a furrow, and this point agrees with the line of CSIKI. Because of these facts I will temporarily admit CSIKI's genus for the reception of the species, which are entirely

lacking the basal furrow of pronotum. *E. basalis* GORHAM is a unique representative of the genus *Ectomychus* in Japan.

Ectomychus basalis GORHAM

Ectomychus basalis GORHAM, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, p. 646.

This species inhabits Honshu and Hokkaido rather widely. Once I found the larvae and pupae of this species on a fungus, *Poria* sp., growing on a rotten stem of *Quercus* at the lake-side of Nojiri in the end of August 1940, and they emerged in the first half of September.

Stenotarsoides musculus (GORHAM)

Stenotarsus musculus GORHAM, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, p. 645.

Stenotarsoides musculus CSIKI, Col. Cat. 12, Endomychidae, p. 51.

Ectomychus musculus CHŪJŌ, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, xxviii, 182, 1938, p. 400—401.

?*Ectomychus nakanei* CHŪJŌ, Mushi, xiii, 2, 1941,

p. 81, f. 1.

The black patch on the elytra rather variable in outline and size. The late Mr. H. ARAKI told me that *E. nakanei* might be an immaculate variety of this species.

On two genera, *Endomychus* and

Caenomychus.

The genus *Endomychus* (genotype: *E. coccineus*) was founded in 1795 by

PANZER. GORHAM proposed in 1874 a new genus *Cyanauges* for the reception of a Japanese species, *gorhami* LEWIS, and in 1887 described further three species from Japan belonging to this genus. LEWIS changed later the generic name for *Caenomychus*, because the name *Cyanauges* has been preoccupied by a group of Diptera. ARROW, examining numerous examples of this group, considered that this genus is not separable from *Endomychus*. MADER (1936) published a note on some clavicorn Coleoptera, in which he claimed that *Caenomychus* can well stand owing to the specific shape of the terminal joint of maxillary palpi. He referred that the species of *Caenomychus* have 'zur Spitze verschmäleretes Endglied der Kiefertaster'.

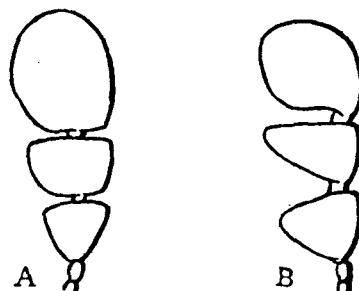


Fig. 2. Right antennal club:

A. *Stenotarsoides musculus* (GORHAM).
B. *Ectomychus basalis* GORHAM.

while *Endomychus* has the terminal joint 'gegen die Spitze verbreitert, mehr oder weniger beilförmig'. It seems to me, however, that the shape of this joint cannot be so important indicating merely a specific or at most a subgeneric distinction. In certain Japanese species (*gorhami* and *plagiatus*) the terminal joint of maxillary palpi is a little longer than broad and somewhat pear-shaped, in others (*nigropiceus*, *quadra* and *ohbayashii*) it is distinctly transverse and dilated apically, with a broad obliquely truncate edge at its apex, and in the European *E. coccineus* it takes an intermediate form of those two types.

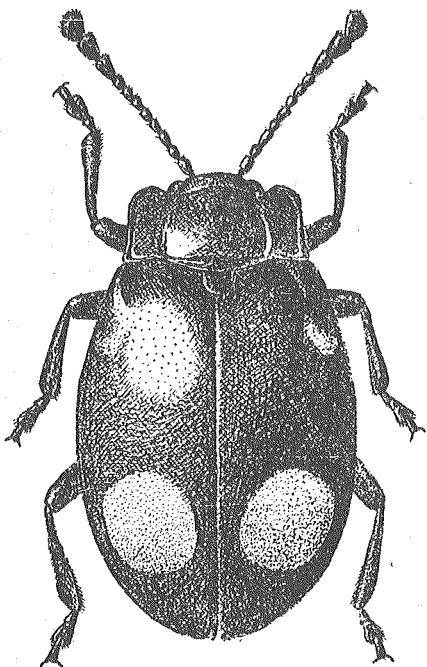


Fig. 3. *Endomychus ohbayashii* n. sp.

9th and 10th subtriangular, and the 11th ovate and somewhat asymmetrical. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi transverse and axe-shaped, with its apex widened and broadly truncate. Labial palpi have a pear-shaped terminal joint. Pronotum twice as wide as it is long, very finely and sparsely punctured, convex in the middle, with the sides narrowed forwards, slightly sinuate behind the middle and thickly ridged, the margination of the front margin interrupted in the middle, and the base margined with a transverse groove between the longitudinal impressed striae on both sides of the base. Scutellum smooth and rounded posteriorly. Elytra finely and not closely punctured throughout, the lateral margins and apical half of sutural margins finely margined, at the base with oblique impressions inside the hu-

***Endomychus ohbayashii* n. sp.**

Black or blackish brown, with a rotundate or subquadrate patch behind the middle of each elytron orange yellow. Sometimes a small ill-defined spot appears below each shoulder. Mouth-parts and apical segments of abdomen more or less reddish or testaceous, and sometimes meso- and metasternum partly reddish.

Oval in shape, not very convex, and shining, with faint microsculpture on the whole surface, except on the elytra. Head rather flat, finely but distinctly punctured. Antennae rather long and slender, the 1st joint ovoid, the 2nd shorter than the 1st, the 3rd nearly equal to the 1st, the 4th shorter than the 3rd and subequal to the 2nd or 6th, the 5th longer than the 4th or 6th and a little shorter than the 3rd, the 7th longer than the 6th but shorter than the 5th and subequal to the 2nd, the 8th the shortest, the terminal three widened, forming a loosely articulated club, the

meral prominences, and behind the scutellum with longitudinal impressions along the suture. Under surface finely and not closely punctured and pubescent. Prosternum subopaque, the prosternal process rather narrow, slightly constricted between the coxae, with its base obtusely rounded. Mesosternum transverse and quadrate, finely punctured, Metasternum very finely punctured and pubescent. Basal sternite of abdomen very large. Legs rather slender, with the femora a little thickened.

Body length: 4—5 mm.; breadth: 2.2—2.8 mm.

Types: 4 ex., Hirugano, Gifu pref., Honshu, Japan, 2.—3. July 1947,
K. OHBAYASHI leg.

The present species resembles very closely to *E. nigropiceus* GORHAM, but the elytra have subrotundate orange yellow spots behind the middle and the body less acuminate anteriorly. It represents possibly a local race of *nigropiceus*.

Types in OHEBAYASHI's and in my collection.

***Endomychus ohbayashii shirahatai* n. subsp.**

Structurally it is very similar with the typical form, but distinguishable from the latter in having a broad longitudinal stripe on each elytron which arises from the point just behind the humeral prominence, gently widening posteriorly and ending near the apex, as in *E. plagiatus* GORHAM. The prosternal process somewhat broader and flatter, and the terminal joint of maxillary palpi a little more pointed at the outer tip than in the typical form.

Body length: 4.7 mm.; breadth: 2.6 mm.

Type: 1 ex., Mt. Chokai, Yamagata pref., Honshu, Japan, 23. Sept. 1937, K. SHIRAHATA leg. Type in my collection.

This insect may be a local form of *E. ohbayashii*, and is also very similar to *E. plagiatus* in the shape of elytral maculation, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the shape of the terminal joint of maxillary palpi and much finer punctuation on the elytra.

Key to the Species of *Endomychus* in Japan.

1. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi slightly longer than wide, somewhat pear-shaped 2
- 1'. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi distinctly transverse, broadly and somewhat obliquely truncate at the apex, with angulate angles at both ends of truncation 3
2. Elytra immaculate, dark metallic blue, black or green in some cases ... *gorhami* (LEWIS)
- 2'. Each elytron black, with a broad longitudinal stripe (sometimes interrupted in the middle) orange yellow *plagiatus* (GORHAM)

- 3. Elytra immaculate, black or blackish brown *nigropiceus* (GORHAM)
- 3'. Elytra black, with orange yellow markings 4
- 4. Each elytron bears two spots of about the same size, one on the shoulder and another near the apex *quadra* (GORHAM)
- 4'. Maculation of elytra not such as in above 5
- 5. Each elytron generally bears a subrotundate spot near the apex, sometimes much smaller and ill-defined one appears below the humeral prominence. *ohbayashii* n. sp.
- 5'. Each elytron bears a broad longitudinal stripe, as in *plagiatus*
..... *ohbayashii shirahatai* n. subsp.